

## ABSTRACT

The heat-radiating member 1 shown in Fig. 1 with a tourmaline layer is formed by mixing schorl tourmaline powder having a grain diameter of 3 to 7  $\mu\text{m}$  with a liquid-form fixing agent to form a coating agent, and then applying that coating agent to the surface of a base material, which is made from a metal such as copper, aluminum or the like having excellent heat conductivity, until the density of the schorl tourmaline powder is 0.25 to 0.05 grams per  $\text{cm}^2$ , and allowing it to harden. With this construction, it is possible to provide a heat-radiating member, or devices or parts themselves that can be expected to have a better heat-radiation effect than a heat-radiating member whose base material is treated with a black coating.